

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1868.

[No. 2216.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.
NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, for sale very low,

- 25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
- 70 bags green Coffee
- 15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
- pipes Cognac Brandy
- 12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
- 12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines
Spiritous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date
the 7th day of February, 1867, and duly re-
corded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town
of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers,
for the purpose of satisfying certain debts
due from the said Craig to the banks of Alex-
andria and Washington, will be sold on
the premises to the highest bidder, at public
auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of
June next:

That handsome three story Brick
dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alex-
andria, west of Pitt street, on the north side
of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9
inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

A. T. S. O.

A neat, well finished, two story
Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple,
west of Water-street, on the south side of
Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10
inches, and running back 21 feet 6 inches to a
ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the ac-
count in cash, at the execution of the deed
and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12,
18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed
notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, se-
cured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell, } Trustees.
William Ladd, }

May 20

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Espareilles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays:
Adrian and Octavia
Town and Country
The Trust
He Would if He Could
Eline's a Telltale.

SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadel-
phia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy,
from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of
SHOES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6

d3t 4awf

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,

ENTITLED,

THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a
Paper whose contents and principles
shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both
parties, presents to his friends and the liberal
public in general, the following outlines of
his plan, hoping that they may be consonant
to feelings warm in the defence of liberty
and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the
discussion of political matters, destitute of
rancor on the one hand, or of overweening
partiality on the other. The Editor's selec-
tions shall be made with care and attention,
never sacrificing for any purpose the real in-
terest of the community, or wandering from
the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will
sometimes be necessary, from a want of po-
litical matter, that the columns of a paper
should be supplied with moral disquisitions,
practically useful and interesting, and in-
structive anecdotes from historic research. Nor
can this course be well objected to by those
whose feelings are alive to the cause of ge-
nuine morality and religion. The Editor
calculates with confidence upon receiving
from those whose education and means of in-
formation will authorize it, a copious supply
of materials on these subjects. His paper
will be at all times open to receive the reflec-
tions of the man of science, or the deep re-
search of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touch-
ing Agriculture, Commerce and Manufac-
tures, together with plans for the general
improvement in Canals, public Roads, and
the various discoveries in any branch of learn-
ing or the mechanic arts, will be particularly
sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate
parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors
to effect so desirable an object—and in the
town of Alexandria, where he is attached by
the strongest ties of nature, and of interest,
he will ever consider it as a primary object,
to destroy those seeds of dissension which
have had the tendency to retard the growth
and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to
the most superficial observer, that the minia-
ture of politics cause a difference of sentiment,
and not those general and universally admir-
ed maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious
Washington, together with his services, shall
ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose
on the minds of those who may favor him
with their patronage, that his mind has as-
sumed no stand on the important subject of
politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally
declares, that his sentiments are decid-
edly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtain-
ed this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 1/2
50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in ad-
vance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on
good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be of-
fered, after the commencement of the paper,
it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the neces-
sary materials, and contracted with a gentle-
man of abilities to assist in the execution of
the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be
immediately waited on for their patronage—
Subscription papers will also be left at the Col-
fee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Alexander
Smith to the subscribers, to secure the pay-
ment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alex-
andria, will be exposed to sale, on the pre-
mises, on Wednesday the 13th day of July
next, a piece of ground with the houses and
other improvements appertaining thereto, ly-
ing on the south side of Duke-street & west side
of Water-street, being at the intersection of
the streets, extending on Duke-street forty
feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six in-
ches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12,
and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes
for the several payments negotiable at the
Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indor-
ser, and a deed of trust upon the property to
secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.
James Keith, jun.

June 21.

dis

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasion-
ally illustrated by French and English
sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words
in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, ac-
cording to the most polite usage in
France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and
phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar
proper and christian names, and of the
most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language
alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best
writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries
of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca-
neau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud,
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of
teaching language to man, applied to the
French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary
of their own language.

VOLNEY.

- I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two
handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a
beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for
the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ro-
naldson. This type, although small, is, by
its neatness and elegance, extremely grate-
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have
already been so eminently distinguished by
the greatest accuracy and taste in their
profession, and a thorough knowledge of
the French and English languages.
- II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes
in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be
paid on the delivery of the whole work. By
gentlemen, however, wishing to have the
first volume before the second, it may be
received upon paying the full amount of
the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.
GRAY.
May 28.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, Saxen, Osn-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

- 1600 pieces Nankeen
- Russia Sheetting and Duck
- 1 bale Writing Paper
- 50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low
- Sugars and Coffee
- 40 hds Molasses
- 1 pipe port Wine
- 10 do. Holland Gin
- 5 do. French Brandy
- 7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sper-
maciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7.

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-
rels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,
in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dicti-
onary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, orna-
mented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound
and lettered.
July 27.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sun-
day last, a Negro Boy named GABRIEL,
about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high
thick set, bow-legged and heavy countenance,
he walks stiff, which proceeds from having
the rheumatism in his ankles—had on & took
with him a pair of light mixed woollen vel-
vet, and one pair nankeen pantaloons, shirts
and handkerchiefs. THIRTY DOLLARS
will be given if taken in Alexandria, and
FORTY if taken out, and reasonable expen-
ces if brought home.

Tunis Crayen.

Washington City, June 29.

All persons are forewarned from har-
boring him at their peril.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of Key and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Laborers and Carts wanted.

Wanted to hire, by the month, from 25 to
30 Laborers, to work on the New Turnpike
Road.—Also 12 or 13 Carts, by the day.—
Apply to

Joshua Doing.

June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 Irish
Linens, just received and for sale by
John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately.

A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for
cash, by
Daniel Macleod, Painter,
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Al-
cholls, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For par-
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the high court
of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be
exposed to public sale, in the town of Port-
Tobacco, Charles county at the court-house,
at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second
day of the next August term of Charles coun-
ty court, which commences on the 4th Mon-
day of August next—a parcel of LAND, late
the property of John D. Scott, deceased, be-
ing part of a tract of land called Founton Ma-
nor, lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy Creek,
on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from
Port Tobacco, near the Hill Top, and about
seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 100 acres, of
which between 50 and 100 acres are well tim-
bered, about 20 acres are in marsh, and the
remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser
shall give bond with sufficient security to pay
the purchase money in twelve months from
the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels
as may best suit the persons inclined to pur-
chase.

Francis Key, Trustee.

July 1.

FOR SALE.

A likely young NEGRO MAN—he is ac-
customed to farming work and is a tolerable
good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 29.

THE THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, JULY 5th.

THE thirty-second year of American liberty is closed, and the thirty-third has been ushered in by the acclamations of a free and high-spirited people. Amid the bustle and conviviality which attend the annual return of that glorious day which conferred Independence on United America, the boding voice of prudent foresight, tho' it had spoken in thunder to the people, would have been disregarded. The enthusiasm which that day excites, is praiseworthy, is generous, is noble. But enthusiasm is a fleeting emotion, and scarcely survives the excitement by which it is produced.

It becomes you, Citizens of America, at a period so momentous as this, coolly to reflect on your situation and prospects. You should diligently compare the present state of your country with the past, and if changes have taken place which threaten to destroy your happiness and your liberty, you should anxiously investigate the causes which have produced them, and apply the best remedy in your power.

How sad a picture does our beloved country at this moment present to our view. We behold a people, who, a short time since, were prosperous and happy, oppressed by a multitude of evils, and struggling with calamity. We behold a commerce, which lately covered the ocean—which made the American name to be known and respected by the remotest nations—which by cherishing the spirit of enterprise, and conferring wealth upon our citizens, added to the real strength of the country—we behold that commerce totally suspended. But worse than all, we behold a power erected in a free country upon the ruin of the laws. The executive has assumed legislative authority, and presumes to issue mandates to a free people.

Let us briefly enquire into the cause of these multiplied evils. The difficulties which oppress us from without, arise, in a great measure, out of the unjust pretensions and aggressions of the European powers. But the question immediately presents itself, Would not a bold and manly policy in our rulers have secured to us a more respectable standing with the European nations, and have prevented those aggressions which our timidity has invited? The powers of Europe are unjust: their conduct is regulated by a maxim which has given the finishing blow to that antiquated code the law of nations—A maxim which declares that the rights of a nation are all comprehended under one, the right to seize what it can, and retain it as long as it can. As those powers, then, can only be operated upon through the medium of their hopes and their fears, it follows, that a bold and determined line of conduct is the one which should be pursued, in our intercourse with them. Has such been the conduct of our present rulers? Every act of their administration loudly proclaims the negative. An enumeration would be tedious and disgusting—it would be grating to the feelings of the American who loves his country, and wishes to see it respectable among the nations of the earth.

The difficulties, then, which beset us in our foreign relations, have their source in the injustice of the European powers, which is stimulated into action by the timid and cowardly policy of a feeble administration. The embargo, the fruitful source of so many present calamities to the people, is an effect of the same timid policy, attempting to ward off the evils which press upon us, by a perseverance in the conduct which first occasioned them—Of a policy, which avenges the infringement of our maritime rights, and the grossest insults to our dignity, by withdrawing from the ocean, and relinquishing, at once, the grand object of dispute—Of a policy, which vainly expects to frighten the nations of Europe into a regard for our rights by means of an embargo—Which supposes that those mighty powers, who have been engaged for many years in a conflict so tremendous—who have been unappalled by the most signal misfortunes—who have learned to view with indifference the most terrible calamities which deluded man can inflict on his brother—that those powers will abandon all their unjust pretensions through fear of a temporary suspension of their intercourse with our country. Can any reasonable man suppose that such will be the result? That an effect so mighty will be produced by means so feeble? Yet such a result is expected by our administration: and that they do expect it is a glaring evidence of their incapacity.

The embargo, then, is too feeble a weapon to prostrate, with a blow, the haughty Europeans. It is nevertheless the duty of every citizen to respect those of its regulations which are sanctioned by law. But what shall we say, when the magistrate to whom a free people has intrusted the mere execution of the laws, presumes upon his own authority to enact them? When he presumes to add new restrictions to those imposed upon our commerce by the constitutional legislature?—When he employs our ships of war in the enforcement of his unconstitutional, his tyrannical mandate? Such conduct is unprecedented in a country, whose inhabitants have hitherto been proud of their liberty. But it is much to be feared, that

thereto been proud of their liberty. But it is much to be feared, that

It will itself be cited as a precedent—That many an error by the same example, Will rush into the state.

It is indeed to be apprehended, that a system which is daily sapping the foundations of the British constitution, is about to be introduced into our country. A system which permits the administration to exercise unlimited power during the recess of the legislature, and to secure itself from the just rage of an oppressed and injured people by acts of indemnity. For experience too clearly proves, that these are easily obtained from a body of men, either blindly confident, or infamously corrupt.

To remedy the evils which we already feel, to avert those which threaten, ere long, to overwhelm us, let us withdraw all confidence from an administration, which, in asserting our national rights, is feeble, irresolute and timid; while, in oppressing the people, it exerts an unnatural energy. Let the people declare by their suffrages at the ensuing election, that they will no longer be governed by pretended philosophers, or by weak and visionary, if not wicked statesmen.

A crew can feel no confidence in the pilot, who deviating from the broad and proper channel, has guided the vessel into the midst of shoals and quicksands: nor should the citizens of America feel any in the men, who have shewn themselves incapable of directing the national barque. Let the mariners assemble; let them earnestly enquire if no experienced seaman can be found among them, who, being placed at the helm by the general voice, may banish the fears of the crew, and ensure the safety of the ship.

O navis, nisi ventis Debes ludibrium, CAVE.

L.

A new Federal Paper is shortly to be published by an association of gentlemen in Baltimore, to be denominated "The Federal Republican and Commercial Gazette." They have published a very able and spirited prospectus, from which the following is an extract.—United States Gazette.

Our navy, that infant Hercules, which in the honest anticipating pride of the country, was to strangle the serpents of Europe, miserably made up of a few score of jerry-boats instead of resisting the piratical depredations of foreigners, is preying upon our own vessels and tyrannizing over our own citizens.—Instead of chasing before them the French marauders who infest our ports, they are employed in enforcing unconstitutional decrees and orders—feeble against our enemies but formidable to us.

In our administration we behold the same blind confidence, improvident security, and servile submission, which, more than the arms of France, have subjected Europe to the yoke of the conqueror. The proud aspiring spirit of Americans languishes under the effects of a mean and dastardly and degrading policy, which, while it humbles and impoverishes the nation, exposes it to scorn, contempt and perpetual insult. The honor of a glorious people, who but a few years past humbled the pride of a mighty nation, is tarnished;—the laurels purchased by illustrious deeds of valor, have withered in the unhallowed and treacherous keeping of false patriots. The national spirit is mouldering away—the love of glory is giving place to the love of wealth, and all these evils are derived from the influence of a fatal system of expedients and of false economy.

A new period in our history is arrived.—The principles, upon which parties divided at the formation of our federal constitution, have become of secondary consequence.—We are not at this time contending for favorable theories. The question does not concern speculative points of government—it is more momentous, for it involves our eventual existence as freemen.—It is to be determined whether we shall live under the government of our own choice, or become the province of a foreign power; whether we shall change the garb of freedom for the livery of vassals. "An unseen hand directs the councils of our country and urges us on to fatal ruin." With fear and trembling, we gaze on the black clouds which are rising above our political horizon, the distant thunder warns us of the approaching storm, whilst we, rivetted by a fatal fascination, seek no shelter from the fury of the tempest. The roaring cannon of the enemy is pointed towards us, and we want the courage to defend ourselves.

Such is the most important feature in the face of our political affairs. But while one enemy assails us without, another is laboring within. A fixed determination has been betrayed by the party in power, to carry into operation a favorite theory of their leader—the annihilation of commerce. To further this purpose, the constitution has been violated; power has been usurped, and the most perfect indifference to the sacred rights of the citizen has been manifested. A powerful party is arrayed in open hostility to the judiciary, a plan has been avowed and is ripe for execution, to cut away this great political anchor, at which, in the stormy times of peril and dismay, the vessel of state has rode in safety.

A lambent ray of hope glides this dreary prospect. Our situation, though critical, is

far from desperate. Wisdom points out a path to certain security. To pursue this path, the people must have virtue, fortitude, and courage—they must no longer close their eyes to the dangers that threaten them—they must no longer blindly confide in their favorites. Would the people be sensible to their true situation, they may be yet rescued from the danger which awaits them; they may be saved from the common grave in which the liberties of Europe, have been entombed, and slavery and wretchedness may not be entailed upon their posterity. Let us with grateful hearts render thanks to the Supreme Disposer of good and of evil, that symptoms of recovery are already visible, that the languishing body politic has had strength to contend with the raging fever which threatened to consume it, and for the hopes that the struggles of nature will destroy the humors of disease. Once in a state of convalescence, we do not fear a relapse. The people will awake from the disturbed dreams of democratic philosophy, and shaking off the administration, which sits like incubus upon them, will arise in the majesty of a great magnanimous nation, will defend their rights with vigor and courage, and teach tyrants to respect their virtues.

If ever there was a time which demanded the exertions of those who love their country, it is the present. Much is to be apprehended and much to be hoped. But to realize our hopes the most indefatigable exertions are required from the friends of civil liberty and social order from all classes of citizens, from the statesman, the scholar, and the soldier. Our enemies are active and persevering and our dearest interests are at stake. To give an exaggerated description of our difficulties and dangers is impossible. The most highly colored fiction could not equal the reality. In vain are intrigue and artifice employed to lull us into security—our feelings tell us we are insulted and betrayed.

Alive to the danger and distress of our country, and influenced by a desire to contribute whatever aid it may be in our power to afford the American cause, we have determined to establish a new Journal to co-operate with those whose views are single to their country's good.

In the conduct of this paper we shall be regulated by the sound and heartfelt principles of the federal school. We are not the disciples of Condorcet or of Paine. If our political tenets should ever want a further elucidation, we shall not call on democracy to explain them. We shall not fight up our temple from the unhallowed fire. It will be illuminated with the rays of a more pure and lasting light. It will be perfumed with the incense of the memory of a WASHINGTON and a HAMILTON. Supporting the federal constitution, we shall cleave closely to the institutions of our ancestors, and viewing all innovation with a jealous eye, we shall mock at those miserable jugglers, who have made a philosophy and a religion of their hostility to all order and establishment.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN (ALBANY) CRISIS.

THE following letters were picked up in the street—they appear to have been written by Mr. Richard Saunders, to a friend in a neighboring state, and are well worth the perusal of every person who wishes to see the truth told in a plain blunt way.

We shall continue the publication of them as we find room.

LETTER I.

I DON'T like the man, and there's an end of it. Nor do I like his friends over and above; it is true he began well, and I will say I never saw a better speech than his, at the beginning of his presidency.—We are all federalists, all republicans, the only question I shall ask, said he, when a man is proposed for office, shall he, is he capable, is he honest? I declare I would have given Thomas Jefferson the best calf on my farm for speaking such good words, had he come and asked for it. But talking is one thing, and acting is another. Whether it was, that the man meant well, and the democrats who looked for office, would not let him do as he wished; or whether he meant to tell a foolish lie, I don't know, but the fact is, he never asked any thing about honesty or capability, the word was in the ear of us or is he a federalist—and so, he and Gid Granger and all of them gave nothing except to the democrats, and took what the federalists had, away; and I can prove that he gave offices to men of his own party who were neither honest nor capable, and took them from federalists who were both. For my part I don't like such rascally shuffling—eight years he and his party have been truckling to France and abusing the British, and to crown all, they are ruining the country with their cursed embargo. Why did they not demand satisfaction of the British when that fellow attacked the Chesapeake? And if the Bri-

tish would not instantly have given satisfaction, why did they not go to war with them? Do you believe that we should have been worse off in being at war, than we are now? If you do, you have altered your creed, for you and every man of your party, nine months ago, believed that we could and should destroy the British trade, root and branch, by going to war with them—and now you know, for you tho' looked in with the wicked, are so honest men, you know that now, we are destroying our own trade, yes, and our farmers and every thing by this embargo. It is not whether we or the British shall do each other most harm, but whether we can't harm ourselves more than they can harm us.

Tom Leiper, the tobaccoist, and Duane, who was a British man not originally, and who is a Frenchman now, and Leitch Cox, who piloted the British in the American war, against his countrymen—these are the fellows who say the embargo is an excellent thing, and tell Mr. Jefferson that the country is glad of it. But it is a lie, for the country is not glad of it—no man can be glad of being taxed.

Did Washington and Adams and the federalists ever bring us to such a pass as this? No, Washington had a dispute with the British, and he began to build ships to fight for his own, if fair words would not do; and then the British thought better of it and made a treaty with us.

You remember how John Jay, who is as honest a man as ever stopped, and knew the interest of the U. S. a little better than Monroe, was blackguarded for the treaty he made; and what would you give to have such a treaty now? The French played tricks with us, and wanted us to pay tribute; John Adams sent his ships out and they beat the French, and there was an end of the matter—yes, we beat their ships and took them, and brought them in and condemned them. The federalists were not afraid, they were willing to fight the French, the British, and all Algiers, rather than be imposed on; but as soon as your party came in they began to be afraid the French would call them to account, so what does Mr. Jefferson and Madison, and the party, but fit up the French ship which Adams had taken called the Berceau, and paint her, and rig her up to the sum of 32,000 dollars, and b g Talleyrand and the French to accept of her again, and over, look her being taken! And so you have, I mean your party have, gone along ever since; whatever was asked you have given—the French want money, said Mr. Madison, and they must have it; John Randolph heard him say the very words, and so 17 millions were sent to buy Louisiana, which we no more wanted than my waggons wanted three axletrees. And now Bonaparte says we must go to war with England; and if Madison or Clinton or any of your leaders get to be president, to war we shall go, and though the British will never send a soldier to the U. S. Bonaparte will, if he can get them over, send troops to protect us, and we shall pay them, and by and by they will take the treasury from us. I have no more room.

I am your friend,

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, June 30.

LATE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived this forenoon, schooner Thetis, Dennison, 7 days from Savannah. June 23, off cape Look Out, spoke ship Eunice, Manly, 44 days from Gibraltar for Charleston—took out of her A. Rogers, late master of the ship Mary Ellis, and—Jacques, master of the brig William Tell, both of New York, whose vessels had been condemned. These gentlemen inform that it was the report at Gibraltar, a few days previous to their sailing, that there had been an engagement between the united Toulon and Rochefort squadrons and the English fleet, under the command of lord Collingwood, in which the latter had gained a decisive victory. No official intelligence had yet arrived, but the known situation of the French fleet, closely blockaded in the island of Minorca, and all supplies cut off, rendered it probable, that being nearly, or quite equal in force, they were induced to give the English battle. And the report having come by the way of Spain gave it additional credit.

One of the gentlemen further reports, that shortly before sailing, he had seen a letter from the American consul at Algiers to the consul at Gibraltar, which states, that, notwithstanding the late settlement of affairs between America and Algiers, the latter power were fitting out their cruisers with the utmost expedition. Their precise destination was not known, but from circumstances, he apprehended

they would acquire, and other American vessels should be then sent, as the Port of it could be in the consul of the I gave information Algiers police gien way, bound was—and that to the At the time of were two Moorish Gibraltar getting dispatch. He large supplies stores of every the Barbary power.

The emissaries of Morocco to emperor to join the English, made by the latter their endeavors their fleets in the on the friendship supply of fresh from them. T made by the Sp of Gibraltar, believed they would total change had of Spain, the laded in prison, and had possession of try, evacuating among them, w tage.

Portugal was then, the requis and so frequent of the kingdom gatherers of Bon burants.

It was genera that an amicable ences would t and Great Brit made by the late condemned the American vessel ing under licen and from the p raption. Our thence to comp laden with win along which we of New York, a of Charleston, nah, Thurlow, s blehead, having bought in again were fifteen or, whose vessels h raller and Mal at Madeira, wh of New York fo Moura: Madeir 26, staves 100, every other arti lars were again Price current a pork 26, beef 2 in proportion. Spaniards ca: ou Bay, sometimes 3 and 4 of a nig

WASHINGTON.

After a full dence and circ the knowledge o its proceedings which is heren tore deliberation lowing opinion money is respect

It has been p this court, tha Wilkinson had trade with gove he enter that be ney for tobacco io the year one and eighty nine of tobacco, blo ed and stored i but it has not b fullest investiga timony in poss not appear, that ney from the S of its officers, a seven hundred has ever receive ment or any of purpose but in other produce, or his agents.

It has been st ter his damag years in store a there received f

res said
war with
d have
than we
altered
of your
that we
ish trade,
with them
o linked
st man
ying our
and every
whether
her most
uratives
and Da
gance,
each
ne Ame.
—these
go is an
son that
is a lie,
no man
and the
pass as
ate with
ld ships
would
at better
ho is as
er knew
er than
itary,
to have
played
pay in
ou and
an euf
r ships
in and
were
ght the
ra-
oon as
afraid
ut, so
ou, and
which
u, and
um of
and the
lover.
g ever
given
r, Ma-
n-Ran-
and
aggon
Boon-
Boon-
Eng-
or any
to war
th will
Bapa-
send
them,
dustry
ERS.
L.
ed this
on, 7
I cape
ly, 44
took
of the
master
New
mmed,
was the
olito
to en-
and
fleet,
wood,
ciseive
d yet
of the
ne isl-
ur off,
ly, or
ed to
report
ave is
ports,
een a
Al. Al-
which
e set-
a and
g out
ition.
nowa,
ended

they would act against American com-
merce, and strongly recommended any
American vessels in the latter port, who
should be then ready for sea, to wait e-
vents, as the Portuguese had nothing a-
float, it could not be supposed the arma-
ment could be intended against them. The
consul of the U. S. at Tangiers likewise
gave information that there was then an
Algerine polacre of 18 guns lying in Tan-
gier bay, bound on a cruise to the west-
ward, and that at his writing, there were
two to the westward of the straits.
At the time of the Eunice sailing, there
were two Moorish frigates in the mole of
Gibraltar getting ready with the utmost
dispatch. He further states there were
large supplies of ammunition and warlike
stores of every species sent to Morocco &
the Barbary powers by the English.
The emissaries of France having enter-
ed Morocco to endeavor to influence the
emperor to join the great Napoleon against
the English, caused great exertions to be
made by the latter power, to counteract
their endeavors. The very existence of
their fleets in that quarter depended solely
on the friendship of those states, as every
supply of fresh provisions came entirely
from them. There were no preparations
made by the Spaniards, for the investiture
of Gibraltar, although it was generally be-
lieved they would attempt it very soon. A
total change had taken place in the politics
of Spain, the late king having been confin-
ed in prison, and the French troops who
had possession of the whole of the coun-
try, evacuating with the celerity so usual
among them, when they gain any advan-
tage.

Portugal was still groaning under its bur-
then, the requisitions having been so many
and so frequent as to exhaust all the specie
of the kingdom; while a horde of the tax
gatherers of Bonaparte overawed the inha-
bitants.

It was generally supposed at Gibraltar,
that an amicable adjustment of all differ-
ences would take place between America
and Great Britain, and a restoration be
made by the latter power of all commerce
condemned there. A large number of
American vessels were in those seas sail-
ing under license from Great Britain to
and from the ports of Spain without inter-
ruption. Our informant sailed from
thence in company with eight or ten sail,
laden with wine and fruit for England, a
mong which were the Herkimer, Howland
of New York, and ship Minerva, Ladler,
of Charleston. Likewise, the schr. Han-
nah, Thurlow, of Newburyport, for Mar-
blehead, having been condemned, and
bought in again. On board the Hannah
were fifteen or eighteen American captains
whose vessels had been condemned at Gib-
ralter and Malta. The Hannah entered
at Madeira, where she left ship. Be aware
of New York for Teneriffe with a license.
Flour at Madeira 15 dollars, pork 20 beef
26, staves 100, and a plentiful supply of
every other article. The Portuguese col-
ors were again hoisted at Madeira.
Price current at Gibraltar, flour 15 dollars;
pork 26, beef 24 and every other article
in proportion. Business lively. The
Spaniards cut out vessels very often in the
bay, sometimes with strong easterly winds
3 and 4 of a night.

WASHINGTON CITY July 4.

After a full investigation of such evi-
dence and circumstances as have come to
the knowledge of the court in the course of
its proceedings, a correct statement of
which is hereto annexed, and after ma-
ture deliberation upon the same, the fol-
lowing opinion on the amount of the testi-
mony is respectfully submitted.

It has been proved to the satisfaction of
this court, that brigadier general James
Wilkinson had been engaged in a tobacco
trade with governor Miro of New Orleans
before he entered the American army in
1793; that he received large sums of mo-
ney for tobacco delivered in New Orleans,
in the year one thousand seven hundred
and eighty nine, and that a large quantity
of tobacco, belonging to him, was condem-
ned and stored in New Orleans in that year;
but it has not been proved, and after the
fullest investigation and comparison of tes-
timony in possession of the court it does
not appear, that he has received any mo-
ney from the Spanish government or any
of its officers, since the year one thousand
seven hundred and ninety one, or that he
has ever received money from that govern-
ment or any of its officers for any other
purpose but in payment for tobacco, and
other produce, sold and delivered by him
or his agents.

It has been stated by the general that af-
ter his damaged tobacco had laid some
years in store at New Orleans, his agent
there received for it and remitted to him

the several sums, credited in the copy of
an account current presented by him and
marked No. —, and under the impressi-
on that the letters accompanying the said
account were written by his said agent Phi-
lip Nolan, the court think it highly proba-
ble that the statement is correct. They
however do not consider the verity of its
the least importance in the case, since if he
did receive the money as stated, the transac-
tion was fully justifiable, and if he did not so
receive it, there is no proof of his having re-
ceived it at all.

It is therefore the opinion of this court,
that there is no evidence of brigadier gene-
ral James Wilkinson's having at any
time received a pension from the Spanish
government, or of his having received mo-
ney from the government of Spain or any
of its officers or agents for corrupt purposes
—and he court has no hesitation in saying
that as far as his conduct has been develop-
ed by this enquiry, he appears to have dis-
charged the duties of his station with ho-
nor to himself and fidelity to his country.

City of Washington, June 28 1808.

(Signed)

H. Burbeck,

President.

T. H. Cushing,

Jana. Williams,

Members.

July 2 1808.

APPROVED,

(Signed)

Th. Jefferson.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of Amer-
ican Independence the same was hailed by
the citizens of this place with that joy and fes-
tivity which should ever glow in the Ameri-
can breast. The day was announced by the
discharge of 17 rounds, by captain Marstet-
ter's artillery, and at 8 o'clock the different
volunteer uniform companies paraded in the
market square, and were joined by the field
and patrol officers of the 2d legion, when
they marched into Fairfax street and were
reviewed by COLONEL M'KINNEY; after
which the whole were formed into a solid
column, and the DECLARATION OF IN-
DEPENDENCE was read by Capt. Youngs,
after a very handsome prefatory address to
his brother soldiers on the occasion. The
military were then dismissed for an hour,
when they again paraded and joined in pro-
cession with the Washington Society, at
Gadsby's Hotel, and moved from thence to
the Presbyterian Church, where the services
of the day were commenced by an interesting
address from the Rev. Dr. Muir, after which
an Oration was delivered before a very crowd-
ed audience, by JOHN DOUGLASS SIMMS, Esq-
which, for elegance of diction, manliness of
style, and gracefulness of delivery, has been
surpassed by few, and a highly gratified au-
ditory seemed to exult in the praiseworthy
pride of this particular place having produced
such promising talents, and interesting com-
mencement of their exhibition. The serv-
ices of the day were interspersed with solemn
music, by a handsome band, placed in the gal-
lery. The procession returned to Gadsby's,
where a due de joie was fired by the military,
and a rehearsal of several pieces by the chil-
dren of the Washington Free School, before
the society.

The company then retired to their several
places of entertainment, where the day was
concluded with the greatest mirth & festivity.
The company of Volunteer Blues, with several
of the officers of the 2d Legion & private citi-
zens retired to Purkis's garden, where a
handsome dinner was provided, after partak-
ing of which the following Toasts were drank.

(Toasts to-morrow.)

Extract of a letter from Capt. Andrew Tuck-
er, of the ship William, of Newburyport,
dated Gibraltar, May 9, 1808.

"I was captured on the first day of April,
by a Spanish privateer, out of Malaga, who
took four of my best men out of the ship, sent
a prize master and eight men on board, and
ordered the ship for Malaga. Next day at 7,
A. M. discovered a sail in the offing standing
in towards Malaga, which proved to be an
English privateer out of Gibraltar. When she
had got within a mile of me the Spanish prize
master and all the Spaniards that were on
board, took my small boat, left the ship, went
on board of their privateer, and sent my men
on board, and I made the best of my way on
my passage. Being within 25 miles of Mala-
ga, wind light and flattering, they sent three
men on board of me from the English priva-
teer, and then went in pursuit of the Spani-
ards; overtook her, and, after an engagement
of half an hour, she struck. The Spanish
privateer had on board three nine pounders,
50 men, and 24 sweeps; the English three
six pounders, 30 men, and 20 sweeps. The
English captain and three of his men were
killed, and two of the Spaniards. They have
brought me in here, and will recover sal-
vage."

The governor of Guadaloupe, in an ad-
dress to the inhabitants on the 12th of Janu-
ary last, promised them our embargo would
be taken off in the spring; and that it would
be followed either by a general peace, or a
declaration of war by Congress against Eng-
land. He says, of more than 12,000 inhabi-
tants in Guadaloupe, not more than 10,000
eat bread; and of these there is not one but
could, if necessary, do without it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
Kingston Jamaica to his friend in Bal-
timore, dated 26th of May, 1808.

"Herewith you have duplicate of our
letter to you of the 17th inst. to which
please refer. The vessels then about sail-
ing delayed until an answer was given by
the governor, to a memorial of several
merchants interested in the American
trade, respecting vessels coming in ballast,
being allowed to carry rum: This the
governor permitted, and there will not be
any further difficulty in this business. Our
markets continue much the same as stated
in the enclosed."

The following very interesting intelli-
gence has been politely communicated to
the printers of the Albany Gazette, by a
gentleman of the city of Schenectady. It
is copied from a letter received by him,
from a person of great respectability at
Queenstown, in Upper Canada, dated June
16.

"Our Lieutenant Governor has been
sent for by express from the Indian agent,
near Detroit, and set out by land this day;
for that quarter. It is reported, that some
very violent resolutions adopted by the In-
dians (on hearing that their usual annual
supplies for their trade, were stoped by the
American government at Niagara) has oc-
casioned this sudden and unexpected mea-
sure. God grant, that no mischief may
take place before he gets up. Col. Cass
is still there, and the governor takes with
him most of the other officers of the In-
dian department."

IN COUNCIL, 28th June 1808.

The committee to whom was refered
the examination of the powder house lot,
made a report, in which they recommend-
ed the opening the road laid off by N. Pen-
dleton's agent, from the Leesburg road,
and fixing stores at the corners of the
powder house lot. In which report coun-
cil do concur, and Messrs. Rhodes, M-
Guire and Preston are appointed a com-
mittee to execute the said work.

On the application of more than two thirds
of the proprietors of land on Washington
street, between King and Queen streets to
have the said two squares lighted, It is
ordered, That the superintendent of police
proceed to erect lamps on the said squares
agreeably to law.

On balloting for a member of the board
of health in the place of Wm. Riley, re-
moved from town, James Anderson is du-
ly elected.

29th June, 1808.

THE Committee to whom was refered
the petition of sundry inhabitants of Prince
and Henry streets, made a report recom-
mending that a tunnel of 42 feet in length,
as large in diameter and of like materials
as the one in King and Henry streets, be
built at the intersection of Prince and
the middle of Henry street, in which re-
port council do concur; and Messrs. Pres-
ton, M'Guire and Rhodes are appointed a
committee to contract for the same, and
in conjunction with the superintendent of
police to have the same done immediat-
ly.

Resolved, That the superintendent of po-
lice cause Fayette street, leading from
King street, opposite to the property of
Thomas Preston, commencing at the south
corner of Mr. Hewit's lot, and thence to
King street, to be regulated in such man-
ner as he may deem proper, and that the
sum of thirty dollars be appropriated there-
for.

Ordered, that the pump at the intersec-
tion of King and Henry streets be taken
up and the well cleaned out, and so finish-
ed above, as to prevent the water coming
down the gutter from running over the
well.

Ordered, That the auditor issue a war-
rant for the sum of four thousand dollars,
to be appropriated to the payment in part
of the principal and interest of a note for
6,500 dollars, now lying over and owing
to the bank of Alexandria, and that the
balance of the said note be added to a note
for 11,480 dollars owing and renewable at
the said bank.

2d July, 1808.

On balloting for a member of the board
of health, in the place of Doctor Dick re-
signed, John Stewart is duly elected.

Test,

James M. M'Rea, C. C.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED,

Schr. Patscy, Cu. 12 days from Sav-
annah.—Cotton and Rice Joseph B. Adle.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, July 4th, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stock-
holders of the Bank of Alexandria,
that a dividend of three and a half per cent.
on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the
half year ending this day, is declared, and
will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday
next the 9th inst.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold,
on Queen-street,

All the Personal Estate of James
Carolin, deceased, consisting of one chest of
Carpenters' Tools, Books, Wearing Apparel,
and a Silver Watch.

Hugh Carolin,

Adm'r. of James Carolin, deceased.

July 5.

For Sale.

An elegant COACHEE, with Patent Cur-
tains. It will serve either as a summer or
winter carriage.—Also, Plated Harness for
two horses. The carriage was built in Phi-
ladelphia, is in excellent order and has been
very little used.

Likewise, a pair of handsome HORSES.—
To be seen at the next stable to the Wash-
ington tavern, in Pitt-street.

July 5.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE,

TUESDAY, JULY 5 1808,

Will be presented a celebrated COMEDY, in five
acts, called,

THE COUNTRY GIRL.

Moody,	Mr. Cross.
Harcourt,	Mr. Wood.
Sparkish, (with a	
song)	Mr. Jefferson.
Belville,	Mr. Cone.
Country Boy,	Mr. Harris.
William,	Mr. Seymour.
Servant to Belville,	Mr. Briers.

Miss Peggy, the Coun-
try Girl, with the
song of "Get away
Sorrow," compos-
ed by Mr. Bray,

Allthea,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Lucy,	Mrs. Jefferson.
	Mrs. Francis.

To which will be added, a new musical enter-
tainment, in two acts, never per-
formed here, called

OF AGE TO-MORROW.

As performed at the Theatre Royal Drury
Lane, with the most unbounded applause.

Baron Wellirghurst,	Jefferson.
Baron Piffleberg,	Bray.
Hans Molkier,	Blisset.
Fritz,	Briers.
Servant,	Harris.

Lady Van Brumback,	Mrs. Francis.
Sophia,	Miss Hunt.
Maria,	Mrs. Wilmot.

On Thursday Evening, the COMEDY of
TOWN AND COUNTRY; or, WHICH IS
BEST—with the COMIC OPERA of NO SONG
NO SUPPER; or, THE LAWYER IN THE
SACK.

* * The doors to be opened at six, and the
performance to commence precisely at a quarter
past seven o'clock.

†† Admittance—Box, One Dollar—Fifty
Seventy-Five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents.

††† Box Tickets to be had at the Bar of Gads-
by's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Ad-
vertiser.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or
more years, adjoining the place where
he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a
complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in
comfortable condition, calculated for a fami-
ly, together with between three and four acres
of very rich land.—From several years expe-
rience, I can with truth declare, that there
can be no better stand for a blacksmith shop
than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, }
December 9.—[15.] }
N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand
I will give good wages to a young man
with a family.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the Chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape-worm.

An infant, aged 3 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbanks, Taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly; it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common-lace remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attending to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-bathing persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton—Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold, to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

PROFILES.

FOUR FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. JOHN MCCONACHO, has taken a room next door to the old bank, where this truly ingenious machine is in operation.

John McConacho presumes to hope for the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, as it has been his study, for these three years, in N. York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Newbern, N. C. Charleston, S. C. and other small towns.

All Profiles will be stamped "John McConacho's patent." The style of cutting and penciling the hair can be seen at the room. Those ladies and gentlemen who would wish to have their Profiles retaken, can have them, or their money returned, provided they return the first set.

Profiles will be neatly framed at the room.

June 22

Lemmons by the box, Lisbon Wine in quarter casks, And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt, Would Candles in small boxes, of super quality, Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

New-York Lottery.

First drawn number, this morning, being the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to 10,000 Dollars.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF

25,000 Dollars is still in Wheel. Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on the close of the 39th day's drawing. Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars, and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.

June 7.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7. 15 hogsheads brown Sugars. 2000 lbs. green Coffee. Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters. 50 barrels choice Whiskey. Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old. 40 boxes Muscatel Raisins. With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES, ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington.

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

By GEORGE W. CUSTIS Esq. Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expenses of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

Printers in the U. States will please give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such a demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.

Alex. 18th June 1808.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay, Apply to

Eliza Wilton, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of George and Thomas Burroughs, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1.

THE subscriber has on hand, 12,000 feet of Bay Wood, and 3,000 feet of St. Domingo Wood, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

John Muir,

Cabinet-Maker, Royal-street.

July 1.

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY, BY LOUIS DE TOUSARD, Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d and inspector of artillery of the U. S. No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

TO RENT,

THE STORE at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the occupation of Benjamin Shreve, jun. For terms apply to

John Janney.

6 mo. 14.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, (For the Printer.)

VOL VI

On every

At the Vendu

A Variety of

Particulars of the bills of the which are on which are estimated and purchased at prices.

P.

N

THE C

and Fick, is this sent.

The bufine

acted by

April 1.

JUS

And for sal

A few co

onary of the B

mented with Pl

and lettered.

July 27.

Forty

RAN AWAY

ay last, a Neg

about 21 years o

thick set, bow-le

he walks stiff, w

the rheumatism

with him a pain

er, and one pair

and handkerchie

will be given if

FORTY if taken

ces it brought lo

Washington C

All perso

boring him at th

CL

10 Cases Fine

London Partic

Marsala or Sic

A few Bags B

Spanish Segar

FOR SA

Jo

Corner of

June 27.

Ir

A small invoic

Linens, just rece

May 31.

Wante

A quantity of

cash, by

Danie

June 15.

A Brick Ho

THE Brick

cholls, on

street, between

offered for sale o

culars apply to

January 12.

JUS

FOR SALE I

Esparells'

Little's Cab

Lady's Cab

Salmagundi

Military an

And the f

Adrian and

Town and C

The Trust

He Would

Time's a T